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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1916

### THE DUTY CONFRONTING CONGRESS.

Should the United States be attacked by a great military power, it would be found that a regular army of a hundred thousand, or two hundred thousand, could not defend us, nor a national guard of a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand. There is no longer any doubt about it.

While there were a few persons in Great Britain who expected war and realized how unprepared for land warfare Great Britain was the majority refused to consider war a possibility and were utterly ignorant of twentieth century requirements for an effective army. It was supposed that, should the worst come, such efforts as put down the mutiny in India, won the Crimean war, and conquered the South African republics, would suffice. It was not realized that the regular army of Great Britain would be wiped out, as it was, during the first six weeks of the war, although it was less than one-fortieth of the forces fighting on the same side it was fighting.

It was not realized by England, and it is not realized in the United States today, that it requires a year to make a modern soldier out of a recruit, and that even with that training he is far from having the value of a seasoned veteran.

The British fleet moved Great Britain. The fleet had not been neglected, and had maintained a broad margin over its rivals. Except the fleet, there was nothing between the Germans and the conquest of the British Isles; not a thing that could have resisted the invaders over night.

Behind the shield of the navy it has taken Great Britain more than two years to raise and train such an army as alone amounts to anything in twentieth century warfare. Nor will the night of the British land forces be fully developed before next summer.

Our experiences of the civil war might have taught us the truth. But it hasn't. Will the experiences of Great Britain teach us anything? Our military condition today closely resembles that of England before August, 1914. We Americans are worse off, however, because our fleet is not capable of holding the seas for two years or for two months, while we raise such army as would volunteer.

Should the United States be attacked by a great power, it would suffer invasion from one ocean or both, from Mexico or Canada, or both.

When Congress meets, there should be no half-way measures. The surest way to save us from the possibility of war is to be so prepared that no nation will dare attack us. We cannot prepare on land soon, but the nation can give us the protection England had from her fleet. We have more than one-third of the wealth of the world, and nearly one-half of the world's gold. The world will take our wealth away from us unless we make our iron as strong as their's, and stronger.

We have no allies. We have no friends upon which we can rely. As France relied upon England and Russia when her hour of stress came. We do not want military aid, but we must prepare against military aid, sooner or later, be subjected to its iron heel.

England is going to use destroyers to smash the Deutschland. Has England ever heard of the recipe for cooking a rabbit?

### THE DEFEAT OF HERNANDEZ.

There were few people in the state who believed that B. C. Hernandez would be beaten for congress. Mr. Hernandez personally is popular, genial and gentlemanly in his bearing, but in his own county he failed to receive more than about one-half the plurality rolled up for him against the late Harvey B. Ferguson. His vote dwindled everywhere.

For this there is but one explanation. The people of New Mexico expect something from their representatives in congress and have failed to realize on their expectations. Like Senators Catron and Fall, Congress-

man Hernandez paid little attention to anything except national politics. He made a few speeches on matters pertaining to his state, but they were merely perfunctory and got nothing and got him nowhere.

The people of New Mexico did not regard the fact that their representatives in the two houses of congress were republicans and that the democrats were in control of both houses and the presidency as sufficient excuse for nothing being done for New Mexico.

New Mexico is the adopted child of the great American republic, and has been neglected as in the case of most adopted children. We have a great area of country, sparsely settled. The federal government owns not only the forests and the mineral lands, but more than 22,000,000 acres of the public domain, which it holds under the delusion that it is suitable for homesteads. The fact is that nothing worse can happen to the state or to the homesteaders than for a quarter of the land to be given away to be entered by some American citizen who is foolish enough to believe that he can make a living on it.

This land can be secured for the state of New Mexico if the two senators and the representative will go to work with that one end in view. They can get the co-operation of the other public land states and of the south, whose people still believe in states' rights.

In the course of time, the 22,000,000 acres of land could be sold for at least \$40,000,000 net, which could be set aside as a permanent and inviolable fund for school and road purposes. It would add approximately \$2,000,000 a year in interest to the annual income of the state and about \$1,000,000 more to the state and counties from taxes on the lands thus disposed of.

This can be done if New Mexico's representatives in the two houses of congress set themselves to the task of doing it. It cannot be done by men content to draw their salaries and see their names now and then featured in the headlines of the metropolitan newspapers in connection with some national measure.

To go after something worth while for the state of New Mexico is not the easy way to spend a term in congress. It means hard work, constant vigilance, mastery of parliamentary practice, and not much regard for the wishes of other members of the legislative branch of the government. No man ever got anywhere in either house of congress by being a "good fellow."

Until New Mexico gets men for representatives in both houses of congress who show ability to get justice from the national government for New Mexico, we shall have a succession of one-termers. The man of either party who shows ability to do things will have little trouble in securing re-election.

It is said that Mrs. Carranza brought about \$750,000 in gold to San Antonio when she reached there recently. Safety first appears to be the doctrine of all dictators in Mexico. When Diaz left he had enough to maintain him comfortably in Europe as long as he lived, and Huerta had a strong financial anchor to the windward before he gave up the Mexican White House.

### DEMOCRACY'S OPPORTUNITY.

The republican party has a future in New Mexico on condition that it eliminate the "old gang" completely and put younger men to the front—men not tainted by the old territorial record, when the state was run for the gang instead of for the people.

The young men for leadership must have ability and integrity, such as to command the confidence of the people. They must be young men who never have been identified with the political methods of the machine. The republican party has such men. Judge Herbert F. Reynolds and Col. E. C. Abbott are two conspicuous examples of the sort of material the party has to select from.

This state now is showing that the voters know how to discriminate. They will not accept a republican who has an unsavory public record; neither will they vote for a democrat who cannot stand the light of investigation into his relations with the public. Money, even, does not play the part in our elections that it formerly played. Men who used to sell their votes, or who voted at the command of the county or precinct boss, have come to realize that they lose too much by far when they thus desert the privilege of sovereign citizenship.

Whether the democrats continue to gain in New Mexico depends entirely upon how well they discharge the trusts confided to them. If they serve the people efficiently and faithfully, refrain from trying to build up political machines, have progressive ideas for the development of the state, they soon will have as complete control of the politics of New Mexico as they have in Oklahoma and Arizona.

But if they fail to keep the educational institutions out of politics and keep the most efficient men at their head; if they neglect the public schools and the construction of roads, their end as a dominant force in New Mexico will come quickly.

General Trevino seems to have an idea that Vera Cruz is a better winter climate than Chihuahua.

If the weather man will continue to keep the weather up to comfortable, we can laugh at the coal prices.

## The Arsenal at Springfield

On his wedding journey in the summer of 1842, Mr. Longfellow passed through Springfield, Mass., and visited the United States arsenal there, in company with Charles Sumner. "While Mr. Sumner was endeavoring," says Samuel Longfellow, brother of the poet, "to impress upon the attendant that the money expended upon these weapons of war would have been much better spent upon a great library. Mrs. Longfellow pleased her husband by remarking how like an organ looked the ranged and shining gun-barrels which covered the walls from floor to ceiling, and suggesting what mournful music Death would bring from them, 'We grew quite warlike against war,' she wrote, 'and I urged H. to write a peace poem.' The poem was written some months later."

This is the Arsenal. From floor to ceiling,  
Like a huge organ, rise the burnished arms;  
But from their silent pipes no anthem pealing  
Startles the villages with strange alarms.

Ah! what a sound would rise, how wild and dreary,  
When the death-angel touches those swift keys!  
What sound would come from those  
Miserere  
Will mingle with their awful symphonies!

I hear even now the infinite fierce chorus,  
The cries of agony, the endless groan,  
Which, through the ages that have gone before us,  
In long reverberations reach our own.

On helm and harness rings the Saxon hammer,  
Through Cimbric forest roars the Norseman's song,  
And loud, amid the universal din,  
O'er distant deserts sounds the Tartar gong.

I hear the Florentine, who from his palace  
Wheels out his battle-bell with dreadful din,  
And Aztec priests upon their teocallis  
Beat the wild war-drums made of serpent's skin;

The tumult of each sacked and burning village;  
The shout that every prayer for mercy drowns;  
The soldiers' revels in the midst of pillage;  
The wail of famine in beleaguered towns;

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!  
And every nation, that should lift again  
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead  
Would wear forevermore the curse of Cain!

Down the dark future, through long generations,  
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease;  
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations  
I hear once more the voice of Christ say, "Peace!"

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals  
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies!  
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,  
The holy melodies of love arise.

With Scissors and Paste  
BRITISH FOOD CARRIERS.  
(New York Evening Mail.)  
The official reports of Lloyd's Register show interesting data regarding the ship building industry in Great Britain. On March 31, 1916, there were under actual construction in British yards 1,423,335 gross tons of shipping. It looks like a large amount.

But what helps Great Britain in her need for more ship room is not the tonnage building, but the tonnage launched and completed. In the three months of this year 80,551 tons of shipping were launched.

The dates of launch and completion in British yards are uncertain so long as the yards are employed fully on naval construction and turning out munitions for the allies.

The total of 80,551 tons launched in three months does not replace the normal wastage from wreck, fire, or old age, today that wastage is greatly increased by the perils of war.

It is a strange and significant coincidence that additions to the British merchant marine in the first three months of 1916, that is, 80,000 tons, is precisely the amount of British shipping that German submarines were destroying every week in this same period.

STUDY TO BE GOOD WIVES.  
(Pittsburgh Dispatch.)  
To fit themselves to be wives for men who have not yet found, the members of the Josephine club are preparing to take courses in self-control, in first aid to the injured, in literature and gymnastic work.

The organization is composed of a large number of girls (all of marriageable age) who are in the business world. Every member is unmarried, with the exception of Mrs. Josephine Cohn, the founder and presiding officer of the club.

The club is five years old, and during the period there have been no marriages of its members. The aims of the club are formally expressed thus: "The social, moral and physical advancement of business girls."

The physical advancement is to be accomplished by means of gymnastic work to be undertaken shortly. First aid work is already being taught by Dr. Amelia A. Drunza. The self-control is being inculcated into the members, when necessary, in devious ways. "We do not want to take a course in courting until we have made ourselves efficiently acceptable to a husband," one member explained. She added that if "one of the girls" gets married she will not be put out of the club.

### BULLET-PROOF JACKETS.

(Popular Mechanics.)  
In many instances the evolution of modern military uniforms and arms has been marked by a return of ancient and medieval days. Perhaps the steel helmet is the most striking example of this tendency. Now a London firm has patented and is manufacturing a steel-lined officer's jacket which suggests the old coats of mail, though in outward appearance it resembles an ordinary close-fitting coat. It is claimed that the jacket will resist a .45 caliber revolver bullet at twenty yards.

### TRINITROTOLUOL.

(San Francisco Bulletin.)  
Trinitrotolol is an interesting explosive which first became notorious when it blew up the Lusitania. It is now being used on both sides in the European war and there is a heavy demand for it, part of which factories in the United States are endeavoring to supply. The manufacture of Trinitrotolol has become such a fa-

lced," he went on thoughtfully, "that this business of having a little by you is pretty much a matter of the way your mind works. Some people always want to even things off in money matters, others want to even them off in thought. For instance, if I showed you 12 cents, you might say, 'I'll spend 3 cents for popcorn, and then I'll have a dime'; or you could say, 'If I put 2 cents with that, I'll have 15 cents.'"

### NEW CANALS ON MARS.

(New York Herald.)  
Boston—Following a course of lectures in Washington, Oregon and California, in which he described the latest discoveries at the Lowell observatory, in Flagstaff, Ariz., Professor Percival Lowell returned today to take up his lecture work at Harvard university.

Professor Lowell spoke of a fact that has been little mentioned, that the southern winter of Mars is much longer and colder than the northern winter on that planet, being fully six months in duration.

Another interesting point brought out was the discovery by the observers at Flagstaff several years ago of two new canals on Mars. These canals were found on one of the best known parts of the planet, near the eastern limb, and had not been in existence six weeks before.

That did not mean, according to Professor Lowell, that the gigantic canals were constructed in that time, since it is not the canals themselves that we see, but the vegetation which comes from them. It probably means, he asserted, that the canals were in course of construction or had been in use for many years, and water had been turned into them, causing vegetation to spring up—a thing which would have been possible in six weeks.

In his address on the "Far Horizon of Science," Professor Lowell gave his hearers the history and peculiarities of the various planets. He described Neptune as a planet still in its babyhood, and said: "He is, in fact, such a chaos that we were to set a foot on him we should sink at once thousands of miles out of sight."

Uranus, the next planet in the evolutionary scale, has a day. The knowledge of that fact was characterized by Professor Lowell as the most important recent discovery about the planet. As the astronomer said, the fact that Uranus has a day does not make a great deal of difference to the planet, as it is covered by such a thick canopy of cloud that very little sunlight could pass through.

About Saturn a great deal has been discovered recently, according to Professor Lowell. Of the facts the most important is the fact that the whole face of the planet, more than 75,000 thousand miles in diameter, has been totally altered in the last year. That has been done by volcanic eruptions, whereby some of the interior layers have boiled up and spread over the outer layers. Another important discovery about Saturn is that it does not spin as a unit, but in several pieces, the inner layers traveling faster than the outer ones.

In treating of the earth Professor Lowell said: "From a cosmic point of view the earth has by no means passed its zenith of development, let alone the full attainment of its powers."

### NEW WOMEN IN INDIA.

(Helen Montgomery in World Outlook.)  
I realized that there was a new ideal of wifehood and motherhood in India when I visited Miss Robinson, principal of the Isabella Thoburn college, and she showed me a big packet of letters.

"There is a new world in India," she said. "Eight thousand young men are graduating from college every year. These men don't want a mere child, a toy, for a wife; they wish companionship. All these," holding out the package, "are letters of inquiry of a matrimonial nature. We could arrange for more marriages than we have graduates, and these marriages into the most desirable families. Sometimes it seems as if I were conducting a matrimonial bureau, to supply wives for future college professors, judges, deputy collectors and all sorts of influential men."

That is it! There is a new man as well as a new woman in the orient, and this man has a new ideal of womanhood and family life. In Bombay I was shown, slightly out from the city, new, separate houses building for Indian young married people who desired to break away from the patriarchal or group family, where the young wife is under the absolute sway of the mother-in-law.

In some cases, families not Christian are setting up that characteristic Christian institution, the family meal. This alone means a revolution in the position of woman, for by Indian custom the wife, whether of high or low degree, has waited upon her husband, standing while he ate, and later has taken alone, or with the children, the portion of food he set aside for her.

### Water Can Be Had to Develop State.

Editor Morning Journal:  
You often hear comments on the condition of New Mexico soil, but in almost every instance the conversation is of the bareness and the sand, or other conditions such as water.

While it is true that water on the more open country is rather hard to get, yet it has been shown that in most cases water can be found by those who search for it more diligently than their neighbors. Perhaps the man who has tilling water has dug or drilled just five feet more than his neighbors, or maybe he has gone twenty-five to thirty feet lower than they. But he has found his object, water.

I take you, for instance, to the Estancia valley. Ten years ago when this beautiful valley first stirred from its slumbers, a few settlers from various states located there and it was a

common thing for them to haul their water from the mountain springs. While those near the mountain range did not have a great distance to haul their water, the others who were not so near had quite a distance to go, and this cost several hours every two or three days.

Some of these finally began prospecting for water, and a few wells were sunk. Now most all the people in this valley have some kind of well near, while some still haul their water from the mountain spring.

Dry farming is mostly carried on there, but some are now irrigating part of their crops. Water is slowly making its way—slowly, indeed, but surely, and I expect in a few more years to see the Estancia valley booming as it has never boomed before.

You must bear in mind that New Mexico is full of such valleys and they are slowly being settled. Much enthusiasm is also shown in livestock, and that as an occupation is slowly increasing, apart from the livestock on the open ranges. We have water if men will go after it.

WM. T. LIVESAY.

Albuquerque, Nov. 12.

### Notes of Interest From State Museum.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.)  
Santa Fe, Nov. 12.—Carlos Viera, on the museum staff and member of the Santa Fe artist colony, today sold one of his autumn landscapes that reflect upon canvas the glories of Santa Fe scenery. It is a view of the Santa Fe river flowing under the red willows within the city limits and is as charming a bit of work with that intangible something that artists call "atmosphere."

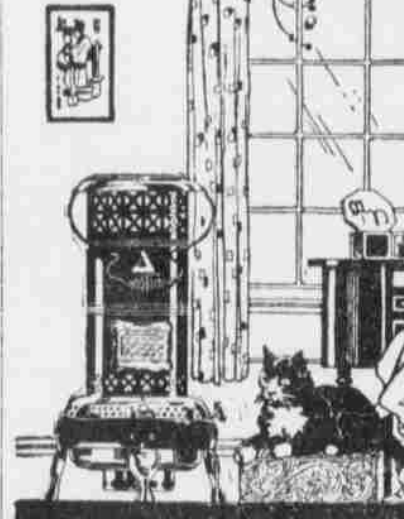
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Harwood of the artist colony are planning to build their studio on the Captain Simpson place in Taos, in the Pueblo Indian style. They have just purchased the place but will remain in Santa Fe for the winter.

Walter E. Rollins and family expect to stay in Santa Fe until January, when Mr. Rollins expects to go to Zuni and Mrs. Rollins and daughter to their Los Angeles home.

The following registered at the museum: S. A. Youngblood, Paducah, Tex.; F. A. Conway, Thomas, N. M.; B. R. Epping, Grant, Tex.; E. N. Epping, Dickens, Tex.; H. T. Simpson, Bradshaw, Tex.; W. C. Whitesides, Sugar Land, Colo.; Ed Herzog, Leo

Wolfart, St. Louis; M. L. Ching, W. Ram Calvo and wife, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Frisbee, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Kersten, Mrs. J. B. McKersie, Fred Frisbee, Sheldon, Ia.; C. Jones, Las Vegas; W. E. Behrens, D. Cook, Las Vegas; Leon R. Allen, Albuquerque; Henry M. Steen, Washington, D. C.; Manuel Sandoval, Hidalgo; J. E. Matheson, Brown, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Smith, Portland, Ore.; A. C. Phillips, San Angelo, Tex.; Mary E. Dairo, Des Moines, Ia.; Francis Krems, Albuquerque; Mrs. M. J. Connolly, Krenik, Pa.; Mrs. C. M. Chamberlain, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Henry M. Steere, of the department of agriculture, who is studying the culture methods, varieties and selection of seed corn on the New Mexico and Zuni reservations and at the pueblos of Laguna, Isleta, San Felipe, San Juan and Santa Clara during the months of October and November, visited the museum today for information. He was much pleased with the ethnography of the Ethnobotany of the Texas Indians by Miss Freire Marreco and John Penbody Harrington of the School of American Archaeology, which has just been published, and pronounced it invaluable to him in his work.



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